

**Montana Office of Public Instruction
2006 School Health Profiles Report
Summary of Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Survey Results**

	Percent
HEALTH EDUCATION	
Among schools that require health education, percent that require 2 or more health education courses	81
Percent of schools that have a health education coordinator	19
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher had professional preparation in health education or in health and physical education combined	65
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	
Among schools that require physical education, percent that require 2 or more PE courses	90
Among schools that require a physical education course, percent of schools where students can not be exempted from taking a required physical education course for one grading period or longer*	89
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 13 physical activity topics	58
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught about developing an individualized physical activity plan	73
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on physical activity and fitness	52
Percent of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in intramural activities or physical activity clubs	60
Among schools that offer intramural activities or physical activity clubs, percent that provide transportation home for students who participate in after-school intramural activities or physical activity clubs	16

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NUTRITION AND FOOD SERVICE	
Among schools that serve lunch to students, percent that allow students 20 or more minutes to eat lunch once they are seated	85
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which fruits or vegetables are available for purchase	29
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which 100% fruit juice or vegetable juice is available for purchase	80
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which bottled water is available for purchase	95
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics	70
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on nutrition and dietary behavior	35
HEALTH SERVICES	
Percent of schools that provide standard health services to students	59
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of chronic health conditions, such as asthma or diabetes	62
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of acute illness	52
Percent of schools that provide immunizations to students	62
Percent of schools that provide assistance with enrolling in Medicaid or SCHIP (State Children's Insurance Program)	55
Percent of schools that provide an Asthma Action Plan (or Individualized Health Plan) for all students with asthma	57
Percent of schools that permit students to carry and self-administer a prescription quick-relief inhaler, an epinephrine auto-injector, and insulin or other injected medications	34

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HIV, STD, AND PREGNANCY PREVENTION	
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught abstinence as the most effective method to avoid pregnancy, HIV, and STDs	89
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught how to correctly use a condom	30
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 11 HIV topics	34
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on HIV prevention	45
Percent of schools with a policy on students and/or staff who have HIV infection or AIDS	48
TOBACCO USE PREVENTION	
Percent of schools that have a tobacco-free environment**	54
Percent of schools that post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone	93
Percent of schools that provide referrals to tobacco cessation programs for faculty and staff	13
Percent of schools that prohibit all tobacco advertising***	92
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 16 tobacco-use prevention topics	63
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on tobacco-use prevention	39
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE	
Percent of schools that maintain a closed campus where students are not allowed to leave school during the school day, including during lunchtime	44
Percent of schools that use staff or adult volunteers to monitor school halls during and between classes	92
Percent of schools that require students to wear school uniforms	0
Percent of schools that require students to wear identification badges	2
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on injury prevention and safety	90
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on violence prevention	92

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SCHOOL HEALTH COLLABORATION	
Percent of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that offers guidance on development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics	61
Percent of schools that ever used the School Health Index to assess health and safety policies and programs	21

*Students cannot be exempted for enrollment in other courses (e.g., math or science); participation in school sports, other school activities (e.g., ROTC, band, or chorus), community sports activities, vocational training, or community service activities; or a high physical fitness competency test score.

**A tobacco-free environment prohibits all tobacco use by students, school staff members, and visitors in school buildings, on school property, in school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus school-sponsored events.

***Prohibits all tobacco advertising in school buildings; on school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus; on school buses or other vehicles, in school publications, and through sponsorship of school events, and prohibits students from wearing tobacco brand-name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters on it.